

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1933

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

Cotton Knit Cloth and Knit Garment Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

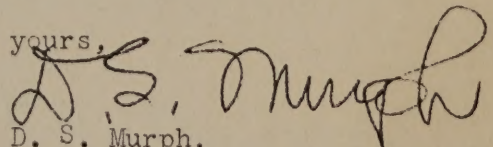
In supplying the information indicated on the enclosed schedule designated as "Group VI" answers should be based on the manufacture of 100 pounds of unbleached yarn into the various classes of knit cloth indicated, showing knitting, bleaching, and/or napping wastes or losses.

For questions in "Group VII" please base all answers on the fabricating of 100 pounds of knit cloth (either bleached or unbleached depending upon which is used.) The weight of cutting, sewing, and napping waste and cotton content of finished garments should, of course, equal the weight of cloth used, that is, 100 pounds.

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1933

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Cotton Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed, insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

For questions in "Group I" and "Group II" base all answers on the manufacturing of 100 pounds of raw cotton, exclusive of bagging and ties, and with no allowance for the sale of waste.

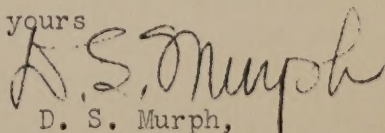
Data supplied on the enclosed schedule designated as "Group III" should be based on the converting of 100 pounds of grey cloth into finished cloth, giving percent of sizing in grey cloth and weight of bleached cloth both before and after filling. The terms "non-cotton content" and "non-cotton material", wherever used, refer to such materials as sizing, filling, and dyestuffs.

For questions in "Group IV" base all answers on the fabricating of 100 pounds of cloth into articles. The loss indicated under "Group IV" should not include bleaching loss, since bleaching loss is reported in "Group III."

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Cotton Narrow Fabric Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

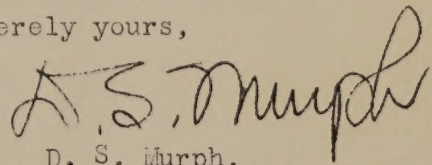
For questions in schedule designated as "Group I" base all answers on the manufacture of 100 pounds of raw cotton, exclusive of bagging and ties, and with no allowance for the sale of waste.

Data supplied on the enclosed schedule designated as "Group V" should be based on 100 pounds of yarn (either bleached or unbleached, depending upon which is used) giving the weight of waste and of finished product therefrom.

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Cotton Thread Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

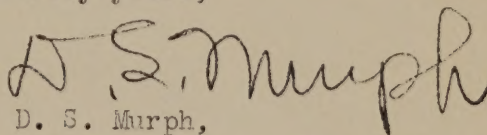
You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton products, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information at an early date. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Dyers, Finishers, and Converters,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed, insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills, will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

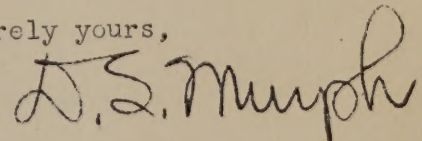
Data supplied on the enclosed schedule designated as "Group III" should be based on the converting of 100 pounds of grey cloth into finished cloth, giving percent of sizing in grey cloth and weight of bleached cloth both before and after filling. The terms "non-cotton content" and "non-cotton material" wherever used, refer to such materials as sizing, filling, and dyestuffs.

For questions in "Group IV" base all answers on the fabricating of 100 pounds of cloth into articles. The loss indicated under "Group IV" should not include bleaching loss, since bleaching loss is reported in "Group III".

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Hosiery Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for cotton products. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed, insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual mills will, of course, be kept confidential.

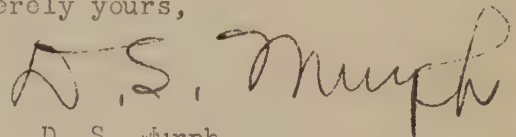
In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton products, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the products listed there will be variations within mills and from mill to mill but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

Data supplied on the enclosed schedule, designated as "Group IX" should be based on the manufacture of 100 pounds of cotton yarn into all-cotton hosiery.

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for products not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information at an early date. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

October 30, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Cotton Garment Manufacturers,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for articles processed from cotton to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual firms will, of course, be kept confidential.

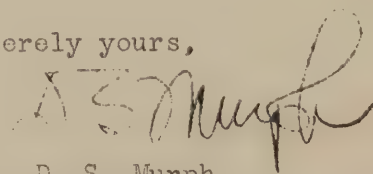
In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various articles resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the articles listed there will be variations for each manufacturing establishment and from one plant to another, but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

Data supplied on the enclosed schedule should be based on the manufacturing of 100 pounds of cloth, in its condition as it goes to the cutting room, into finished garments. Then, of this 100 pounds of cloth, how much is lost in the form of cuttings or rags and how much becomes a part of the finished garments? Furthermore, what is the percent of non-cotton materials (starch, buttons, etc.) in the finished garments?

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for articles not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

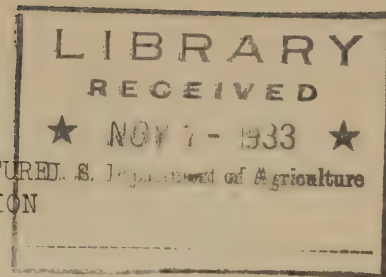
It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

November 2, 1933.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON WASTE AND LOSSES IN COTTON PROCESSING

To Cotton Yarn Dyers, Finishers, and Converters,

Gentlemen:

You already know the necessity for establishing adequate conversion factors for articles processed from cotton to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto. In order to expedite work on this problem to the greatest possible extent, we request that you supply the information indicated in the enclosed insofar as applicable to products manufactured in your plant. All information for individual firms will, of course, be kept confidential.

In answering these questions, it should be kept in mind that the principal information needed in determining conversion factors is the loss in cotton content resulting from the various cotton processing operations, or in other words, starting with a given weight of cotton or cotton product, what is the weight of cotton contained in the various products resulting from the processing thereof? We recognize that for many of the articles listed there will be variations for each manufacturing establishment and from one plant to another, but we solicit your cooperation in securing averages which are as accurate as possible.

We shall be glad to have you add or insert the names, descriptions, and figures for classes of finished yarn not listed, but on which you wish a conversion factor established.

It is imperative that we receive this information immediately. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Murph,
Chief, Cotton Processing
and Marketing Section.

Group I - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of raw cotton, exclusive of bagging and ties with no allowance for sale of waste.

Product to be obtained	Spinning wastes only			Yarn		
	Total waste including invisible	Card Strips	Comber noils	Total weight unbleached not dyed	Gain in weight when dyed	Loss in weight when bleached
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent (%)	Percent (%)
A. Carded yarn for weaving						
B. Carded yarn for knitting						
C. Fine carded yarn for weaving						
D. Fine carded yarn for knitting						
E. Combed yarn for weaving						
a. not specially treated						
b. mercerized						
c. gassed						
d. gassed and mercerized						
F. Combed yarn for knitting						
a. not specially treated						
b. mercerized						
c. gassed						
d. gassed and mercerized						
G. Caulking cotton						
a. sliver						
b. roving or wick yarns						
H. Chenille yarn						
I. Novelty yarns						

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Group II - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of raw cotton (exclusive of bagging and ties with no allowance for sale of waste) into cloth (woven more than 12" wide.)

Spinning and weaving
wastes only

C L O T H

Kind of cloth produced	Total (including in- visible)	Card Strips	Comber Waste	Total weight (including siz- ing)	Sizing and/or dye content	Bleaching and/or napping loss if so treated
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Woven goods more than 12" wide <u>from carded</u> <u>yarns</u>						
A. Grey cloth						
Not napped						
Osnaburg						
Sheetings - over 40"						
" - 40" and under						
Print cloths						
Shirtings, madras						
Broadcloth						
Drills						
Twills						
Sateens						
Reps						
Poplins						
Pique						
Crepe						
Flat duck						
Plied yarn ducks						
Enameling duck						
Tire fabrics - cord						
" " - square woven						
Lawns						
Voiles						
Pajama checks						
Tobacco, cheesecloth and mo- squito netting						
Crash towelings						

Group II. - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of raw cotton (exclusive of bagging and ties with no allowance for sale of waste) into cloth (woven more than 12" wide.)

Kind of cloth produced	Spinning and weaving wastes only			C L O T H		
	Total (includ- ing in- visible)	Card Strips	Comber Waste	Total weight (includ- ing siz- ing)	Sizing and/or dye content	Bleaching and/or napping loss if so treated
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
<u>From carded yarns</u>						
<u>A. Grey cloth (cont'd.)</u>						
Huck towelings						
Diaper cloth						
Terry woven towelings						
Napped						
Canton flannels						
Flannelettes						
Moleskins						
Blanketing						
File fabrics						
Plushes						
Velvets						
Velveteens						
Corduroy						
Moquette						
Bed spreads and quilts						
Single woven						
Double "						
<u>B. Cloth woven in whole or in part from colored carded yarns</u>						
Not napped						
Denims and express stripes						
Pin checks						
Tickings						
Cottonades and cotton worsteds						
Cotton trouserings						
Seersucker						

Group II. - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of raw cotton (exclusive of bagging and ties with no allowance for sale of waste) into cloth (woven more than 12" wide)

Kind of cloth produced	Spinning and weaving wastes only			C L O T H		
	Total (includ- ing in- visible)	Card Strips	Comber Waste	Total weight (includ- ing siz- ing)	Sizing and/or dye content	Bleaching and/or napping loss if so treated
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
B. Con'td. Cloth <u>from colored</u> <u>carded yarns</u>						
Auto slip cover cloth						
Awning stripes						
Netting						
Hammock						
Horse						
Sport						
Shirtings						
Ginghams						
Towels						
Terry woven						
Huck "						
Crash or plain						
Jacquard						
Bath mats						
Terry woven						
Chenille						
Cotton rugs - other than bath mats and rag rugs						
Napped fabrics						
Flannelettes						
Blankets						
Tapestries and other jacquard figured upholstery cloth						
Draperies, not pile						
Pile fabrics						
Plushes						
Velvets						

	Spinning and weaving wastes only			C L O T H		
	Total (includ- ing in- visible)	Card Strips	Comber waste	Total weight (includ- ing siz- ing)	Sizing and/or dye content	Bleaching and/or napping loss if so treated
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
B.Cont'd.(from colored carded)						
Velveteen						
Corduroy						
Bed spreads and quilts						
Single woven						
Double "						
Woven goods - more than 12" wide - <u>from combed yarns</u>						
A.Gray cloth						
Shirtings, madras						
Twills						
Sateen						
Reps						
Poplins						
Pique						
Tire fabrics						
Lawns						
Voiles						
Pajama checks						
Damask, table						
Tapestry						
Draperies, except pile fabrics						
Pile fabrics						
Plushes						
Velvets						
Velveteens						
Corduroy						
Moquettes						
Bed spreads						
Corset cloth						

Group III - outturn in bleaching 100 pounds of grey cloth.

NAME OF GREY CLOTH	Sizing in grey cloth	Pounds of Cloth after bleaching but before filling	Pounds of cloth after filling, if any, is added
	Per cent (%)	Pounds	Pounds
Cloth from carded yarns.....			
Pile fabrics.....			
Plushes.....			
Velvets.....			
Velveteen.....			
Corduroy.....			
Bedspreads and quilts.....			
Single woven.....			
Double woven.....			
Cloth from combed yarns.....			
Shirtings, madras.....			
Broadcloth.....			
Twill.....			
Sateen.....			
Reps.....			
Poplins.....			
Pique.....			
Lawns.....			
Voiles.....			
Pajama Checks.....			
Damask, table.....			
Pile fabrics.....			
Plushes.....			
Velvets.....			
Velveteens.....			
Corduroy.....			
Bedspreads.....			
Curtain scrim and marquissette.....			

Group IV - Outturn in fabricating cotton cloth into articles.

Product to be obtained	For 100 pounds of cloth from which article is fabricated	
	Percent in finished article	Percent of waste
	Percent	Percent
A. In which cloth is cut or torn only at right angles or parallel to the selvage or lengthwise fold.		
Handkerchiefs		
Pillowcases		
Bed sheets		
Mattress Tick		
Terry Towels		
Huck Towels		
Crash Towels		
Diapers		
Tablecloths		
Napkins		
Bags		
Bedspreads		
Blankets		
Conveyer belts		

Total weight of waste in pounds

Percentage of waste

Weight of waste in pounds

Percentage of waste

Weight of waste in pounds

Group V - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of yarn into small wares,
less than 12 inches wide.

Product to be obtained	Waste	Product	
		Total weight (cotton, siz- ing and other non-cotton material)	Sizing, dye, dressing, and other non-cot- ton content
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent (%)
Elastic webbing			
Woven			
Braided			
Non-elastic webbing			
Woven			
Braided			
Shoe and Corset Lacings			
Woven labels			
Belting for machinery			
Tapes			
Bindings			
Other braided small ware			
Wicking			
Mopheads			
Hose-canvas			

Group VI - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of cotton yarn into knit fabric.

Product to be obtained	Knitting waste	Bleaching loss and/or napping loss	Weight of finished fabric
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fabrics - from unmercerized yarn			
Unbleached			
Tubular Knit			
Meat Covering			
Flat Knit			
Ribbed			
Flat fleeced			
Ribbed fleeced			
Knit with selvages (on flat machines)			
Outer garment fabric			
Scarf fabric			
Toweling and wash cloth fabric			
Warp-knit chamois fabric			
Fabrics - from unmercerized yarn			
Bleached			
Tubular knit			
Flat knit			
Ribbed knit			
Flat fleeced			
Ribbed "			
Knit with selvages (on flat machines)			
Outer garment fabric			
Scarf fabric			
Toweling and wash cloth fabric			
Warp-knit chamois fabric			

Group VI- Outturn in processing 100 pounds of cotton yarn into knit fabric.

Product to be obtained	Knitting waste	Bleaching loss and/or napping loss	Weight of finished fabric
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fabrics from mercerized yarn			
Unbleached			
Tubular knit			
Flat knit			
Ribbed knit			
Knit with selvages (on flat machines)			
Outer garment fabric			
Scarf fabric			
Fabrics from mercerized yarns			
Bleached			
Tubular knit			
Flat knit			
Ribbed knit			
Knit with selvages (on flat machines)			
Outer garment fabrics			
Scarf fabrics			

Group VII - Outturn in fabricating 100 pounds of cotton knit cloth (either bleached or unbleached) into garments.

Product to be obtained	Cutting, sewing, and napping wastes	Cotton content of finished garment	Non-cotton content of finished garment
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Garments from tubular-knit fabrics			
Outer wear			
Sweaters and jerseys - all cotton			
Full button			
Half open			
ullover			
Bathing suits - all cotton			
One-piece			
Jersey			
Trunks			
Gloves			
Men's - knit fleece-lined work			
" " - ushers			
Wristlets and glove wrists			
Garments from fabrics knit with selvages			
Dresses			
Scarfs and mufflers			
Gloves			
Ladies' - dress - regular			
" " gauntlet			
Men's - knit ushers'			
Garments from tubular knit fabric			
Underwear			
Men's union suits 34 to 46			
Long sleeve-ankle			
Short " "			
Short " 3/4 leg			
No " knee			
Short " "			

Group VII - Outturn in fabricating 100 pounds of cotton knit cloth
(either bleached or unbleached) into garments

Product to be obtained	Cutting, sewing, and napp- ing wastes	Cotton con- tent of finished garment	Non-cotton content of finished garment
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Men's unionsuits cont'd.			
Shoulder button knee.....			
Boys', girls' and children's union suits (20 to 34).....			
Long sleeve - ankle.....			
" " - knee.....			
Short " - ".....			
" " - ankle.....			
Shoulder button - knee.....			
Trunk.....			
Sleeper.....			
Women's union suits.....			
Low neck - no sleeves - knee.....			
Dutch " - short " - ankle.....			
" " - " " - knee.....			
High neck- long " - ankle.....			
" " - " " - knee.....			
" " - short " - ".....			
Women's vests.....			
High neck - long sleeves.....			
Dutch " - short ".....			
Low " - no ".....			
Women's drawers.....			
Ankle length.....			
Knee length.....			
Stepins.....			
Bloomers - elastic top only.....			
" - " and knees.....			
Men's Undershirts.....			
Long sleeve.....			

Group VII - Outturn in fabricating 100 pounds of cotton knit cloth
(either bleached or unbleached) into garments.

Product to be obtained	Cutting, sewing, and napp- ing wastes	Cotton con- tent of finished garment	Non-cotton content of finished garment
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Men's Undershirts cont'd.			
Short sleeve			
Athletic.....			
Boys' Undershirts			
Long sleeve.....			
Short "			
Athletic.....			
Men's drawers.....			
Ankle length.....			
3/4 length			
Knee length			
Boys' drawers			
Ankle length.....			
Knee length.....			
Children's underwaists.....			
Infants' wrappers.....			

Group VIII

Outurn in processing 100 pounds of bleached nainsook checks into underwear

Product to be obtained	If purchased as grey goods state loss in bleaching	Cutting Waste	Cotton content of finished garments	Non-cotton content of finished garments
	Percent (%)	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Men's				
Unionsuits				
Shirts				
Shorts				
Boys'				
Unionsuits				
Shirts				
Shorts				

Outturn in processing 100 pounds of bleached broadcloth into underwear

Product to be obtained	If purchased as grey goods state loss in bleaching	Cutting Waste	Cotton content of finished garments	Non-cotton content of finished garments
	Percent (%)	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Men's				
Unionsuits				
Shirts				
Shorts				
Boys'				
Unionsuits				
Shirts				
Shorts				

Group IX (continued)

	Net weight of hose before dyeing	Weight of dyestuffs in finished hose	Weight of hose after dyeing and finish- ing	Loss in bleaching if bleached
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Per cent (%)
Men's (continued)				
Golf - plain				
Golf - ingrain				
Fashioned				
F. F. - plain				
F. F. - ingrain or clocked				

Group X - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of cotton yarn into thread -
(sewing, crochet, and embroidery)

Kind of yarn and product	Finished weight of thread	Non-cotton content (sizing and dye-stuff)	Loss in bleaching if bleached
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent (%)
2 to 4 Cord			
#10's to 60's			
Carded unbleached			
" white soft			
" black "			XX
" colors "			XX
" unbleached glazed			
" white "			
" black "			XX
" colors "			XX
Combed peeler unbleached			
" " white soft			
" " black "			XX
" " colors "			XX
" " unbleached glazed			
" " white "			
" " black "			XX
" " colors "			XX
" Sak-white soft			
" " black "			XX
" " colors "			XX
" " white glazed			
" " black "			XX
" " colors "			XX
Mercerized thread			
White Soft			
Black "			XX
Colors "			XX

Group X - Outturn in processing 100 pounds of cotton yarn into thread -
(sewing, crochet, and embroidery)

Kind of yarn and product	Finished weight of thread	Non-cotton content (sizing and dye-stuff)	Loss in bleaching if bleached
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent (%)
Mercerized Cordenette			
#10 to 100 six cord (3/2)			
White			
Black			XX
Colors			XX
Braided thread			
Shoe "			
Coarse yarn #1 to 9			
White Soft			
Black " "			XX
Colors "			XX
Straw hat thread - right twist			
White glazed			

NAME OF MILL.....

NAME OF PLANT.....

Outturn from fabricating 100 pounds of woven cotton cloth into garments.

1.94

X

GARMENT

Cutting
WasteWeight of
cloth in
finished
garmentsNon-cotton
content of
finished
garments

Pounds

Pounds

Percent (%)

Overalls - bib

Coverall suits

Shirts - work

" - other than work

Pants

Work coats or jackets

Breeches - riding

Knickers

Hunting coats

" vests

Bathrobes

Uniforms - coat and pants

Suits - seersucker, etc.

Smocks

Pajamas - two piece suits

" - daytime or beach

House dresses or frocks

Uniforms - maids' and nurses'

Slips

Gowns - with sleeves

" - sleeveless

Corsets

Brassieres

Girdles

Canvas Footwear

NAME OF MILL

Group XII - Outturn in converting 100 pounds of unbleached cotton yarn into finished yarns.

FINISHED PRODUCT	Finished weight (including dye-stuffs, dressing, etc.)	Non-cotton content (sizing, dyestuffs & dressing)	Loss in finishing if bleached and/or mercerized
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent (%)
<u>Not mercerized</u>			
Bleached warps			
Colored "			
Bleached skeins			
Colored "			
<u>Mercerized ungassed</u>			
Bleached warps			
Colored "			
Bleached skeins			
Colored "			
<u>Mercerized and gassed</u>			
Bleached warps			
Colored "			
Bleached skeins			
Colored "			
<u>Gassed yarn - unbleached</u>			
<u>Insulating yarns</u>			
<u>Polished yarns</u>			
<u>Dressed warps on loom beams</u>			

COTTON GIN QUESTIONNAIRE

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

How many gins are there within ten miles of your gin _____; 25 miles _____

What was the past three year average production in your county _____; How many gins are there in your county _____; How many of them are properly equipped to render good ginning service _____; How does your gin compare with the average gin in your community, as to volume ginned _____ as to equipment _____ as to ginning costs _____; What is the maximum capacity of your gin _____; Are your labor costs average _____; Are your power costs above or below average, or average _____; What do you pay for common labor _____; Total labor cost _____; How many men do you employ in the operation of your plant _____; When did you obtain your gin plant _____; Cost of equipment \$ _____; What has been the average yearly expense for repair thus far (exclude labor for regular gin employees) _____; replacements _____; Present value of gin equipment _____; What kind of power operates your gin _____ original cost of power plant _____; average yearly maintenance cost of power plant (exclusive of regular employees, charges included otherwise) _____; In your opinion are ginning charges effected by cotton prices _____; What, for instance, did you charge per 100 lbs seed cotton for ginning in 1929 \$ _____; 1930 \$ _____; 1931 \$ _____; 1932 \$ _____; 1933 \$ _____; On what basis do you buy cottonseed _____; What was the usual spread between purchase price and selling price per ton of cotton seed in 1929 \$ _____; 1932 \$ _____; 1933 \$ _____; Have you ever lost money on cottonseed purchases _____; for what reason _____; Do you hold seed for future market or sell daily _____; Do you handle seed on commission basis _____; What is the spread between what you pay producers and receive from the mill _____; What rate of depreciation do you charge off for gin machinery and equipment _____; for power plant _____ for buildings _____; Are your buildings brick, metal, wood _____; Do you buy cotton _____; Would you be willing to operate the gin at a loss for the sake of profits on seed and cotton _____.

CG-3
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Information

FORM FOR SUBMITTING COST OF OPERATION and
RETURNS FROM INDIVIDUAL GIN PLANTS.

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NAME OF GIN _____

ADDRESS _____

	Quantity	Total cost	Per Cent Chargeable to 1933-34 *ginning operation	Actual Cost to ginning operations 1933-34 season	Estimated Cost to ginning operations 1934-35 season
Salaries (Ginner (Manager (Bkpr.					
Labor (Ginning (Warehousing (etc.					
Electricity					
Fuel, grease, etc.					
Taxes					
Insurance:					
Bldg. & Machinery					
Employees					
Other (Specify)					
Rent					
Heat, Light & Water					
Interest:					
On Mortgages					
On Notes					
Maintenance & Repairs:					
Buildings					
Mach. & Equip.					
Depreciation:					
Office Equip. _____ %					
Buildings _____ %					
Mach. & Equip. _____ %					
Office Expense					

* The ginning operation as defined in this report includes the usual handling of seed cotton from its delivery until the cotton is baled, weighed and numbered. It includes the expense of delivering the seed from the gin to the seed house, farmers wagon, or to any point where the seed is moved by the power from the gin plant. Do not include charges for freight or for hauling bagging and ties to gin plant, charges for sterilizing cotton seed, for drying seed cotton, or for extra work required in connection with the administration of the Bankhead Act.

	Quantity	Total Cost	Per Cent Chargeable to 1933-34 ginning operation	Actual Cost to ginning operations 1933-34 season	Estimated Cost to ginning operations 1934-35 season
Cost of Bagging and Ties					
Truck Maintenance					
Supplies					
Legal and Profession- al					
Traveling Expenses					
Miscellaneous					
Total					

Cost of Gin Machinery & Equipment \$ _____ Year Purchased _____

Present Value \$ _____ Cost of Building \$ _____ Year Built _____

Kind of Power _____ Cost of Plant \$ _____ Year Purchased _____

Present Value _____ Size of Plant: Number of stands _____ Saws per
stand _____.

Bales ginned: 1930 _____; 1931 _____; 1932 _____; 1933 _____

Estimate of number bales to be ginned 1934-35 season _____

Profit on Cotton Seed handled 1933-34 season \$ _____

Tons of seed handled 1933-34 season _____

Was any part of 1933 expenses charged to Bagging and Ties? _____

Seed purchases? _____ Other related businesses? _____

Amount received 1933-34 season from farmers per bale for ginning \$ _____

For Bagging and Ties \$ _____.

Ginning Charge (exclusive of B & T) for 100 lbs seed cotton:
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

Picked Cotton \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____

Bollie Cotton \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____ \$ _____

Average amount of picked cotton required to make a 500 lb gross weight bale _____

Average amount of Bollie cotton required to make a 500 lb gross weight bale _____

What kind of cotton do you gin _____ length of staple _____

